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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Usual European designations were used in Czechoslovakia to designate receiver and related vacuum tubes, including miniatures. I mean by European designations the uniform nomenclature used by all the leading West European firms, such as Philips and Telefunken. There was no uniform European nomenclature, in the sense mentioned above, for transmitter and special vacuum tubes; each of the leading Western European firms used a nomenclature of its own for these tubes. Czechoslovakia used the nomenclatures, with slight variations, of various foreign firms, but mainly those of the Philips firm, to designate its transmitter and special vacuum tubes.

2. In 1950 the Standards Department of the then Tesla Elektronik, later called the Institute for Vacuum Technique and for Technology of Parts [redacted], established a new Czechoslovak designation system for all three groups of vacuum tubes: receiver, transmitter, and special. This new nomenclature was applied to the new Czechoslovak vacuum tubes developed in Tesla Elektronik. It was planned to use this new nomenclature for transmitter and special vacuum tubes which were under mass production in Czechoslovakia. However, the realization of this project was never accomplished by the Tesla plants involved. In 1952, the Commercial Department of Tesla, National Corporation, Vrsovice Plant, in Prague IX, used both the old and new designation systems jointly, although the tubes themselves were still marked with the old (European) designations. In regard to receiver vacuum tubes under mass production, it was planned to use the old designation as long as the particular type was being produced.

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The new Czechoslovak nomenclature was as follows:

3. For receiver and related vacuum tubes the tube type number consisted of three elements.

a. The first element was a number of either one or two digits which indicated the voltage of the heating filament. The number was an integer and represented the nearest total voltage. For instance, 6 meant that the voltage was 6.3 volts, while 13 represented a voltage of 12.6 volts.

b. The second element (placed in the middle of the designation) was one or two letters - one letter for vacuum tubes of single function and two letters for vacuum tubes serving two functions. This element indicated the type of the internal system of the vacuum tube. The following letters were used for that purpose:

A. - Diode
B. - Double diode
C. - Triode, indirectly heated
D. - Triode, directly heated
E. - Multiplier (electron)
F. - Pentode VF (High Frequency)
G. - Hexode
L. - Final pentode
M. - Electronic eye
X. - Mercury rectifier
Y. - Rectifier, indirectly heated
Z. - Rectifier, directly heated

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This portion of the designation was in principle the same as that of the European system.

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used to designate receiver and related vacuum tubes or transmitter vacuum tubes.